

SPORTS



During the match. Photo by Vitaly Bogdanov

HOSTS COME OUT ON TOP

The Soviet national football team have beaten, 4-3, the Turkish players whom they received at the Luzhniki Lenin Stadium in Moscow in a qualifying match for the World Cup. The Soviet footballers have never lost to their rivals from Turkey for the World Cup. Yet the matches played in the past few years were full of suspense. This time, the hosts not only played better, but also stayed in their rivals' half of the field most of the time.

After four games, the Soviet team has scored seven points.

TWELFTH WIN FOR BASKETBALL TEAM

Having beaten the Poles, 85-42, in the decisive match, the Soviet female basketball team has won the title of European champions for the twelfth time running. It will be the sixteenth time that they have won this championship overall.

Most goals were scored by Olga Sukhorova (28 points) and by Ulyana Semyonova (24 points).

In the match for third place, the Czechoslovak team beat the Yugoslavs, 76-74.

CONTEST IN COMBINED EVENTS ENDS IN KISHINEV

Natalya Grachova and Igor Kolovanov have won the final contest in the USSR Cup in the combined track-and-field events.

While there was no doubt about Grachova's performance, who in the seven events scored 6,040 points, the situation in the men's contest was far from clear-cut.

Igor Kolovanov won first place with 7,962 points thanks to the uncertain performance put up by Olympic champion Valery Kabanov, from Kishinev, who has twice won the USSR Cup.

100 M IN 10.6 SEC POSSIBLE!

There are women athletes in the world who in the near future will be able to run 100 m in 10.6 sec, says Evdya Ashford, a 23-year-old runner from Hollywood, California. The opinion of that athlete, who twice won the short-distance events in Montreal in 1979 and now in Rome, is weighty enough, although a bit too bold. It will be recalled that the present world record established by Marlies Gohz, from the GDR, of 10.58 sec has been unbroken since 1977. Ashford herself would not mind improving on the world record, the more so that the US boycott of the Moscow Olympics denied her a chance to compete for an Olympic title. She wants to win the first ever track-and-field championship which is to be held in Helsinki in 1983.

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CHESS CONTENDERS NECK AND NECKS AGAIN

After the six games played in the world chess women championship in Borzhomi, Georgia, USSR, the score is at a draw again, 3-3. In the match of September 24, the defending champion Mevo Chiburdanidze levelled the score following her defeat in the fifth game, playing Black as the challenger had done in the previous game.

The sixth game of September 22 was cancelled, as the champion took one time-out of the three either of the contenders is entitled to. She must have used that time to adjust herself, and to turn the unfavourable tide of events which, until then had been against her.

AT THE OLYMPIC CONGRESS

The subject of the Moscow Olympics was examined at the first meeting of the Olympic Congress which has opened in Baden-Baden. The report presented by the Organizational Committee of the Olympics-80, included on the agenda, informed the delegates about the experience gained in the holding of the Moscow Games, which have found a wide-rang tag repercussions in the world.

Games to the Eleventh". IOC's Honorary Chairman Lord Killanin said that the Olympic movement had made progress and had clear prospects.

The work of the Olympic Congress is chaired by IOC President Juan Antonio Samaranch under whose chairmanship the Olympic Order will be held.

A ceremony has been held to award sport leaders with Olympic orders. IOC President gave Lord Killanin the Gold Medal of the Olympic Order for his efforts to benefit the Olympic Movement.

In his report "From the Tenth

CYCLIST FROM KUIBYSHEV RUNS UP IN 'TOUR DE L'AVENIR'

Soviet cyclists have won the team event in the "Tour de l'Avvenir", which took place recently in France. Olympic champion Sergei Sukhorubankov, of Kuibyshev, finished second in the individual event, having covered 1,500 km in 39 hr

25 min 53 sec. First in the sum total of 14 stages was the French professional cyclist Pascal Simon, Sergei Morozov, of Leningrad, came fourth.



Sergei Sukhorubankov, Olympic champion from Kuibyshev, (first from the left—2nd place) and Pascal Simon, from France (centre—1st place). The third place went to Patricio Jimenez, from Colombia.

OF INTEREST

Emergency measures for World Cup

It is not only the organizers of the soccer World Cup, to be held next year in Spain, who are busy with preparations for the event. Travel agencies all over the world are also hard at work. But Sportworld Travel, a British firm, has more tourists than most. British football fans are known for their hot tempers which have often led to battles on the stands. This happened in Turin, in Italy, last year and a few weeks ago in Basel, Switzerland. Sportworld Travel is, therefore, taking precautionary measures. The firm has asked the Swiss and the Italian authorities to provide them with lists of all the British fans expected for football during the matches in Basel and Turin. This is in order to ensure that next year, the consortium of travel agencies will be able to maintain control over those who go to the World Cup, with the aim of keeping the football grounds out of Spain.

Dressage to music by choice

Elizabeth Teure, of Austria, finalist of the 1980 Moscow Olympics, will not take part in the European Horseriding Championship (dressage), because her main horse Mon Cherie which won her the title last year in Moscow will no longer take part in the contest.

The championship will be held for five days in the Austrian capital with contestants from the USSR, the FRG, Switzerland, Austria, Holland, Hungary, Denmark, Britain, Italy, and Belgium. Among those who have agreed to take part in the contest is Christina Stuckelberger who did not participate in the recent Olympics. The contestants will compete in individual and team events.

For the first time, the finalists will ride to music of their own choice.

INFORMATION

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AN END TO THE ARMS RACE—THE MOST IMPORTANT TASK FACING THE WORLD TODAY

We have now succeeded in reaching agreement with the United States on the holding of talks on medium-range nuclear missiles, said Leonid Brezhnev during his talks in the Kremlin with Didier Ratsirako, President of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar. The Soviet Union is prepared to hold these negotiations in a serious, honest, and constructive spirit, strictly adhering to the principle of equality and equal security for both sides. Only this principle can guarantee the success of the negotiations, Leonid Brezhnev said.

For his part, Didier Ratsirako announced his support of the peaceful initiatives proposed by the CPSU and the Soviet government aimed at improving the international situation, at ensuring security, and an independent economic and political development for the peoples of all continents. During their exchange of views, the two statesmen paid particular attention to the situation in the Indian Ocean which is becoming increasingly dangerous for the cause of peace due to the frantic buildup there of American military activity. Both sides expressed their conviction that the countries in the Indian Ocean should combine their efforts in order to unite all forces interested in transforming the region into a zone of durable peace and good-neighbourly cooperation between nations.



During the meeting.

UNPRECEDENTED DECISION

The Soviet public condemns the unprecedented decision taken by the Egyptian authorities to dissolve the Society of Egyptian-Soviet Friendship, it is said in a statement issued by the USSR-Egypt Friendship Society.

In the course of mass persecutions in Egypt, leading public figures have been arrested including Mohammed Abdel Salam or Zayni, Chairman of the Egyptian-Soviet Friendship Society. Set up in 1958, this society has made a major contribution to the growth of friendship and cooperation between the peoples of

Egypt and the USSR. The new anti-Soviet action has been taken with the aim of undermining the traditional friendship existing between the Egyptian and Soviet peoples, and it plays into the hands of the imperialist forces and the reactionary elements in Egypt.

MICHAEL FOOT: WE WILL NOT FOLLOW IN THE WAKE OF WASHINGTON'S DANGEROUS COURSE

Brighton. During the debate on foreign policy questions for the 40th annual Labour Party Conference, party leader Michael Foot said in part:

The discussions we had in Moscow have convinced us that the Soviet leaders want and are ready for talks. This cannot be said of the other side. The facts indicated that the American Administration, or at least influential forces within it, do not display a willingness to engage

in talks. There are people in the Washington Administration, Foot continued, who take a dim view of such talks and who have every opportunity to drag out and complicate the entire process.

The present British Conservative government, the Labour Party leader stated, is following in the wake of Washington's course, dangerous to the cause of peace. We in the Labour Party, he stressed, do not intend to pursue this road.

NATION'S BIGGEST NUCLEAR PLANT IN SERVICE

The Vladimir Lenin nuclear power plant in Leningrad is now in full operation at 4 million kW. A new tower of Semyonov Bor has been built along with the plant.



A. Ardanov (left), shift manager, and V. Novoshtinov, reactor control senior engineer, at the control panel of the fourth power unit.

UN DISCUSSES BAN ON USE OF FORCE

New York. The 36th Session of the UN General Assembly is currently debating the conclusion of a world treaty on the renunciation of force in international relations. The idea of such an agreement was first launched by the Soviet Union back in 1976 and won approval from the General Assembly.

Addressing the Sixth Committee dealing with legal matters, Soviet delegate V. Petrovsky stressed that the proposal has gained added urgency of late in view of the use of "power tactics" by the USA, followed by its NATO allies, for political ends. It is a very serious danger, he said, that for the last five years have been going to infinite lengths to block the conclusion of a world treaty.

KARPOV TAKES THE LEAD



Defending world chess champion Anatoly Karpov, best challenger, Viktor Korchnoi, in the opening game of the title match.

Korchnoi, playing Black, is the 40th move. (Turn to page 4 for a report on Karpov's pre-match press conference.)

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WHAT U.S. ARMS SALES TO 'FRIENDS AND ALLIES' MIGHT LEAD TO

Washington. The policy pursued by the American Administration of boosting arms sales abroad threatens a marked escalation in international tension, and, in particular, the emergence of new regional conflicts. This is the conclusion contained in a report compiled by Congress' investigation services for the House International Relations Committee.

The authors of the report emphasize that, according to the terms of a special directive signed by President Reagan on July 8, the sales of arms to America's "friends and allies" worldwide is now a "critical component" of the Administration's foreign policy. It is stated in the directive, furthermore, that arms sales would allegedly

"promote regional stability" as well as the "peaceful resolution of conflicts."

The report points out that such policy, on the contrary, causes greater instability in various parts of the world and leads to outbreaks of regional conflicts.

On the Administration's decision to lift restrictions on sales of amphibious arms to China, the report quotes experts as saying that Peking would most certainly use such supplies to boost its military might, which in the final count, could well be turned against Japan. America's ally in Asia, and place Washington in a patently anti-Soviet position in conditions under which the United States would gain more from cooperation than from confrontation with the USSR.



Drawing by Vladimir Sviridov

CANADIAN COURT REJECTS CONSERVATIVES' DEMANDS

Ottawa. After many months of procrastination, Canada's Supreme Court has finally come out with a judgement on one of the most topical of domestic policy issues concerning the future of the constitutional reform proposed by Pierre Trudeau's government. The Court has recognized as legally valid the right of the Federal government and parliament to carry out this reform unilaterally, despite objections from the opposition extreme right-wing Progressive Conservative Party and the governments of some of the provinces.

By taking this decision, the Supreme Court has actually rejected the attempt by the Conservatives (and the international corporations—largely American—that stand behind it) to hinder the steps taken by Ottawa to set up government control over foreign capital interests in Canada and over the exploitation of her natural resources by the Americans. Such steps are envisaged in the government project for constitutional reform.

AN END TO THE ARMS RACE—THE MOST IMPORTANT TASK FACING THE WORLD TODAY

(Continued from page 1)

ministration from Namibia and for the transfer of all power to the people of Namibia, as represented by the South-West Africa People's Organization. Leonid Brezhnev pointed out that the situation in the Middle East was becoming more and more alarming. The main new factor there was the open declaration of strategic inter-action between the two aggressive forces—the United States and Israel. It is thus quite obvious while is subverting the peace in the Middle East. D. Ratsiraka declared that Madagascar supports the specific proposals put forward by the USSR in order to ensure a just peace and security to all the Middle East. Near East states, Madagascar also supports the Soviet proposals concerning the normalization of the situation in the Persian Gulf area.

ACTIVITIES OF AMERICAN EMBASSY IN INDIA

Delhi. The US Embassy in India, in violation of diplomatic norms, is actively involved in the implementation of the CIA plan for "smuggling" Afghan counter-revolutionaries. Such "diplomatic activity," the Indian "Blitz" weekly reports, has turned the Indian capital in the past few months into a transit point for Afghan counter-revolutionaries on their way to special camps to be trained as saboteurs. Arriving at the magazine some 500 Afghans have recently been flown from Delhi by international airlines in Seattle and other American cities in order to undergo courses in sabotage and espionage. The US instructors, it is noted in the magazine, will indoctrinate the Afghan counter-revolutionaries in methods of mass terror to be carried out against civilians, and will teach them how to blow up industrial projects, schools, hospitals and bridges, and how to poison wells.

NEW APPOINTMENTS IN THE HIGH COMMAND OF THE IRANIAN ARMY

Tehran. In his message on the death to an air crash of prominent Iranian military leader, the leader of the Islamic revolution Ayatollah Khomeini points out that despite the intrigue of the enemies of Iran entrenched in the West the Armed Forces will preserve their combat preparedness.

Official reports say that more than 40 people died in the air crash of a Hercules C-130 military cargo plane. Tehran radio reports that Ayatollah Khomeini has approved the appointment of General K. A. Zekhr-Nezad as the Chief of Staff of the Armed Forces, and of Colonel Sayed Shirez as C-in-C of the Army.

Radio Teheran has broadcast a government report that the security forces have uncovered a plot to assassinate Chairman of the Supreme Court of the Islamic Republic and member of the Presidential Council, A. Mu-savi-Ardebelt.



Americans are heally erming themselves. Fear of the growing crime rate makes them buy large quantities of small arms. The "Los Angeles Times" writes that there are 140 million units of fire-arms in private possession. Everyone, even children, are arming themselves. Mothers and fathers are teaching their offsprings how to use weapons since early in life (see photo).

FACTS AND EVENTS

Peru now has a population of almost 18 million people. This is a preliminary figure quoted in the returns for the population and housing census held last July and published by the National Institute of Statistics.

At a meeting in Vienna representatives of 40 political parties, of anti-war movements and coalitions from all continents, plus some non-governmental organizations, have decided to hold an international conference under the title "Dialogue on Problems of Disarmament and Defense," from January 29 to February 1, of next year.

PEOPLE

Mrs. T. Nkong, who is one of the first women government ministers in Zimbabwe, demands that beauty contests should be abolished. Describing them "stale imports of bourgeois culture," she noted that in the West, such contests are held for purely commercial purposes. The liberated women of Zimbabwe, she warned, have quite different criteria for evaluating a woman's role and beauty. In our understanding, the minister said, "Miss Zimbabwe" should be a woman who has dedicated herself to selfless work on behalf of society.

The Swiss banks in the Geneva and Zurich cantons have welcomed the news from the United States where a certain Kestris has been sentenced to 30 years in prison after police had arrested him with a suit-case containing 44 pounds of cocaine. The Swiss banks have discovered they have deposits in the name of Kestris in the tune of four million dollars, which will hardly let go.

LIFE RETURNS TO KAMPUCHEA

Leiden. Life has come into its own in Kampuchea. It weakened and devastated by the years that the Pol Pot clique was in power, says A. Burnet, a British journalist who recently returned from that country.

Writing in the "New Statesman," Burnet notes that change is to be seen everywhere in the country. Most of those people forced to move from the towns to rural areas by the Pol Pot hangers-on, have now been returned to their homes. Factories destroyed by Pol Pot's men have resumed normal production, monetary circulation has

FILMLESS CAMERA

Sony Corp. of Japan announced the development of the first filmless camera that electronically records images on magnetic alters for viewing through a TV set.

The handless camera matches conventional photography and Sony's own sophisticated video technology. Called the "Mavica," for magnetic video camera, it entirely resembles a 35-mm camera. To take pictures with the Mavica, the user inserts a cassette into back of the camera as he would a roll into a conventional camera. He aims at his subject and pushes a button. Light passes through an electronic shutter by a special semiconductor chip that converts it into thousands of electric impulses that are recorded on a small magnetized disc spinning within the cassette at the rate of the camera.

Once the image is recorded—up to 50 can be etched on each reusable disc—the cassette is removed from the camera and peeped into a special adapter hooked to a TV set. The adept viewer reconverts the recorded "messages" on the disc into electric impulses that reproduce the photographed image on the TV screen.

SOLAR POND

Small artificial ponds may one day take the place of local power plants. Scientists are exploring the possibility of converting stillwater ponds into natural solar collectors. Under normal conditions, bodies of water lose all the solar heat they absorb through evaporation. But the presence of salt in the water inhibits this heat loss. The

heavy, salty water absorbs the sun's heat and stays at the bottom of the pond. The pond can thus serve as a solar collector and storage system, providing power to generate electricity and space heating as well as a hot water supply.

Now, according to Dr. Blaisim Wilkins of the chemical and nuclear engineering department of the University of New Mexico, a breakthrough in solar-pond technology is available. To prevent the natural evaporation, heat loss and accumulation of debris that lower the efficiency of solar ponds, Dr. Wilkins has invented a transparent polymer gel that floats on the surface of the water and acts as a thermal insulator.

MUSICAL PHONES

It has long been common business practice to provide telephone callers and potential customers with a musical interlude while they are put on hold. Now music can be heard on private planes as well. US Tron, based in Bolimica, N.Y., has introduced a new line of phones known as the Dialog series. They incorporate many of the features of more elaborate commercial systems in a single, hand-held unit. Aside from the melody on hold, which is available with different tunes, the series offers a memory that allows the user to store up to 22 important numbers and recall each one by touching a button. Unlike other automatic dialers, which require an external power source, the Dialog operates off a tiny computer chip in the phone itself.

OF INTEREST

STRANGE COINCIDENCE

One often hears people saying that new-born babies are the exact images of their fathers or mothers. A son recently born to police officer Terry Cavenex, in Lancashire, not only strikingly resembles his father but born on Terry's 33rd birthday—and at exactly the same time—3.20 a.m.

It took Albert Kelsnerbaumen of Switzerland 69,000 matches and some paint to build the model steam engine you see in the photo.

FROM the SOVIET PRESS

SOVIET UNION AND DEVELOPING COUNTRIES—EQUAL PARTNERS

Professor Rosislav Ulyonavsky writes in PRAVDA about economic cooperation between the USSR and the developing countries. He says that with Soviet assistance, they have built 680 factories, power stations, and hydroelectric, agricultural and other projects. At the moment, more than 500 other factories and projects are either under construction or are planned. The Soviet Union has trained 850,000 experts and has contributed in a big way towards the development of agriculture and strengthening of food supplies in the newly liberated world. Soviet experts are helping with the construction of 60 irrigation and mechanization structures which will ensure reclamation of 740,000 hectares of agricultural land. Large state-owned mechanized farms have been built in grow produce for food and for industrial purposes. Much help is being given in the development of transport and communications.

During 1960 and 1980, the volume of trade between the USSR and the developing world went up from 0.8 to 12 thousand million roubles a year, a 15-fold increase.

It is a matter of principle for the USSR to reject demands that it should assign a specified part of its GNP to help the developing countries, like it is done by the imperialist countries. The Soviet Union has never taken part in the imperialist plunder of the developing countries which lead them to economic backwardness.

LESSONS OF NUREMBERG

The post-war development of Europe was complex and contradictory, writes the IZVESTIA's FRG correspondent, Albert Grigoryants in connection with the 35th anniversary of the final verdict of the Nuremberg International Tribunal. But one can definitely say now, he stresses, that the lessons of Nuremberg have not been lost on humankind. The belief that it is possible to preserve peace and peaceful coexistence of European nations and the determination to fend off the threat of a new conflict have become political realities. The years of debate have produced serious shifts in the policies of states and peoples' thinking, he emphasizes. The process of weakening in re-evaluating values has now embraced the most diverse sections of the FRG population that show no quarter in the Federal Republic opposed in this respect. The fight over Bonn's Eastern policy continues unabated, the paper stresses, and has even escalated under the impact of policies of the Washington Administration.

The plans of the reaction are obvious, the article points out to reverse positive changes of the 70s in the minds of the FRG citizens and public opinion in general, and in the country's foreign policy. This onslaught is meaning, the article stresses, under the banner of anti-communism and anti-Sovietism. The proponents of this drive, Grigoryants charges, describe the Nuremberg Tribunal as an "act of vengeance" by the allies, question the legitimacy of the trial of the Hitlerite clique, and seek to rehabilitate the accused.

INTERNATIONAL PIRACY UNDER WHITE HOUSE AUSPICES

It has been observed that with the coming to power of the present Administration in the United States, all the dictatorial regimes from Chile to South Korea have reared their ugly heads, writes V. Kolysh in LITERATURNAYA GAZETA. The new Washington Administration received a particularly enthusiastic welcome from the Republic of South Africa and Israel. Continuing their policies of genocide against the Palestinian Arabs, the Tel Aviv leaders began to kill even more people in Lebanon, and they then carried out a raid against Baghdad, something they would not have dared to do prior to Reagan's installation in the White House. They are now in a hurry: they want to do as much as they can while they can count on such a protector.

The South African authorities are also in a hurry. They have come to the conclusion, in close conformity with the philosophy and practical actions of the United States government leaders, that the time has come to solve all problems by force. Not only have they received a license to carry out gangster-style actions, they are being supported all along the line.

VIEWPOINT

Valery YELIZAVETIN

A HAZARDOUS TRIANGLE

"Passions" have been running so high between Tokyo and Seoul lately that in Japan Kichirō Miyazawa, Chief Cabinet Secretary, has called for a "cooling-off period". Why? The South Koreans are demanding 6,000 million dollars from the Japanese, who refuse to comply with their request. In a more general context these heated exchanges, as it were, are called upon to show that a new era is dawning in Japanese-South Korean relations—historical animosity is giving way to "good-neighbourly cooperation".

The projects for economic cooperation now being advanced by both Japan and South Korea are not the main element in bilateral relations between the two countries. The basic aim behind such projects is to cover up the recently activated military cooperation between Tokyo and Seoul, instigated by Washington. According to the Japanese "Yomiuri Shimbun", efforts are being made to expand the framework of the Japanese-American "security treaty" and to extend its provisions to the south of the Korean Peninsula.

In other words, there are very real plans for creating a military alliance between Washington, Tokyo and Seoul, and this was precisely the main topic under discussion in Washington between President Reagan, Chun Doo Hwan, South Korean dictator, and Zankō Shōzō, Japanese Premier. The idea was discussed in more detail later at meetings between the heads of the American and South Korean military departments and between the Japanese and South Korean

foreign ministers in August this year. The recent Tokyo visit by US Deputy Defense Secretary F. Carlucci, was underlain with the same aim in mind.

South Korea, whose anti-popular puppet regime has grown fat on American financial aid, has long been cast in the role of the US "unsinkable aircraft carrier". During the war in Vietnam it served as a transshipment point for American military, while the South Korean military contingent sent to Vietnam (among whom was current "president" Chun Doo Hwan) earned a reputation for extreme brutality. The almost 50,000-strong American military force, which has, to all intents and purposes, occupied the south of the Korean Peninsula in the past 30 years or so employs medium-range missiles fitted with nuclear warheads.

Since the new American Administration came to power furthering policies overtly aimed at escalating world tension, South Korea has become increasingly prominent in America's strategic plans. It was no accident that the butcher of the Kwangju Chun Doo Hwan, was the first foreign visitor to be accorded a sumptuous welcome by Ronald Reagan, this noted crusader against "international terrorism". The American president assured his guest from Seoul that America did not propose to pull its forces out of South Korea; on the contrary, it would bolster their numbers (this is already being done), would modernize their military hardware, and would help consolidate South's military potential.

Washington has promised to supply South Korea in the next two or three years with modern weapons systems, with technology and equipment for the war industry, including 36 of the latest F-16 fighter-bombers, the Slinger anti-aircraft missiles, and a thousand MSS-1 light tanks at discount prices. To this end, America has extended the term for the financing of South Korean arms purchases from nine to twelve years, and has allocated \$17,500,000 dollars' worth of military aid to the South Korean regime for the current fiscal year.

Japan has been vigorously driven to take the implementation of American aggressive designs in the Far East. Meeting with opposition from Japanese ruling circles to the raising of expenditure on defence, Washington is now pursuing another alternative—it is trying to make Japan bolster its military ties with South Korea. The White House is putting pressure on Tokyo to get it to promise "to a stepped-up effort to ensure security on the Korean Peninsula".

Behind the accelerated military-political and economic rapprochement between Tokyo and Seoul is the Japanese desire to meet the demands of Washington, its senior partner, on the one hand, and to make bigger business interests into the ally of South Korea's economy, on the other. Apart from financial grants, Japan has been secretly supplying it with arms for many years despite an official ban on the sale of military equipment to Seoul. These arms deliveries include tanks,

armoured personnel carriers, warships, and military transport and communication means. There is also a brisk trade in licences and the transfer of military technology.

The Seoul rulers consider that Tokyo can and must boost its aid to them in exchange for their "efforts to defend Japan and the entire free world". They are demanding Japanese aid to the tune of 6,000 to 10,000 million dollars in the next five years. The terms of the projected deal are to be finalized during further consultations, in particular of a meeting between Z. Suzuki and Chun Doo Hwan scheduled for later this year. According to foreign news agencies, the Japanese and South Korean military are considering an exchange of visits by the two countries' warships. The American and Japanese top brass are drafting plans for joint ground force exercises to polish up operations "in case of emergencies developing in the Korean Peninsula and other areas in the Far East". Seoul is also planning to join the first ever joint exercises by Japanese and American ground forces set for early next year.

Such are the elements of the envisaged tripartite alliance which have appeared to-date, and it is certainly no accident that the members of the alliance have got down to its implementation in earnest precisely now as the condition for it have "matured": with America overtly relying on crude force, and anti-Soviet sentiment gaining momentum in Japan.

The creation of the Washington-Tokyo-Seoul bloc fits in nicely with the hegemonistic designs of Peking, which, for its part, is seeking a closer military alliance with America and Japan. The two-headed nature of China's policy is clearly demonstrated in this respect: while hypocritically paying lip service to the peaceful democratic reunification of Korea and speaking in support of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Peking at the same time welcomes the continued American military presence in Asia, including its presence in the south of the Korean Peninsula.

Round the Soviet Union

● THE SANITARY SERVICE IN TBILISI, THE CAPITAL OF GEORGIA, HAS REGISTERED A MARKED IMPROVEMENT IN THE QUALITY OF WATER IN THE KURA RIVER, THE MAIN WATERWAY IN THE REPUBLIC. The introduction of a water purifying installation of the Tbilisi worsted cloth combine has rounded the list of industrial projects with reconstructed purifying installations. Under the comprehensive programme, "the rural environment", drawn by local scientists over five years, all industrial enterprises will be fitted with the latest purifying installations.

● SCIENTISTS HAVE UNCOVERED ONE OF THE BIGGEST SETTLEMENTS OF THE EARLY TUNGUS DATING FROM THE 10th-11th CENTURY A.D. NEAR POYARKOVO VILLAGE IN THE AMUR REGION. The finds included over a hundred ancient dwellings, metal labour implements, pieces of pottery, and bone ritual implements. Scientists believe the settlement's dwellers, ancestors of the present-day Evenks, Nenets and Uchuk, used to practice farming and cattle breeding as early as that time.

● AN EXPERIMENTAL THEATRE STUDIO FOR YOUNG WORKERS, THE FIRST OF ITS KIND IN OSETIA, HAS OPENED IN THE REPUBLIC'S CAPITAL, ORDZHONIKIDZE. The studio has sections for actors, directors and set-design, where classes are attended by young builders, steel, energy and engineering workers and college students. The new theatre plans to stage some of the best works by Soviet, notably Osetian, and foreign playwrights. Soviet Osetia has nearly fifty people's theatres, attached to which are more than 50 thousand amateur actors.

FROM THE SOVIET PRESS

CEDAR FORESTS OF SIBERIA

In the Soviet Union, the cedar forests occupy 40 million hectares, writes the newspaper LESNAYA PROMYSHLENNOST.

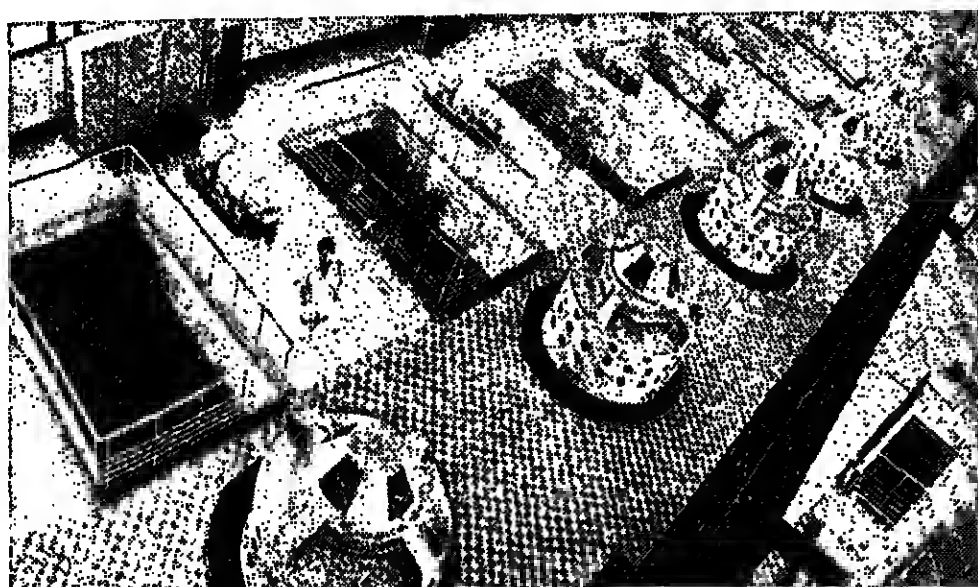
It is wrong to associate the cedar pine forests in the mountains of the Altai, in the east of the cedar nuts, alacran, or medicinal substances obtained from these trees. The mushrooms, berries or nuts which have not been picked up become food for the squirrel, the squirrel or marten, the jowl and the nutcracker, which is a most diligent sower of this type of wood. More than half of the fur animals in the RSFSR are hunted in cedar woods.

Besides, the cedar pine woods fulfill very important water protection and water regulation functions. In fact, they provide most of the water flowing into the Yenisei, the Upper Lena, the Angara and the Ob rivers.

In the Tamsk Region of Siberia, multi-purpose forestry farms have been set up. They specialize in timber logging, and in restoration of forests. They also gather and process useful plants for medicinal purposes, industries, and for vitamin foods, and pick mushrooms, berries, and wild fruit, hunt for fur animals, reproduce wild-life game and purrey honey. They also carry out all the work of sanitation and improvement of the types of trees growing in the forests.

COULD WE COMMUNICATE WITH OTHER CIVILIZATIONS?

Some futurologists believe we might come into contact with other civilizations in the year 2100. Writing in STROTELNAYA GAZETA, a Leningrad newspaper, Alexander Kazantsev argues that the year is a short conjecture but scientists are getting ready in earnest, to establish contact with outer space. But what kind of contact? Some time back a rather optimistic notion prevailed on the part of intelligent creatures from outer space could let us well understand us. If they were offered a range of simple numbers and the Pythagorean theorem. At present, Kazantsev contends, most scientists incline to



The cagino room of the Northern Waterworks where the water is purified.

A RING OF PURE WATER

Moscow waterworks supplies every Muscovite with 600 litres of water every 24 hours. In London, the comparable quantity is to reach 314 litres by the end of this century. The length of the water-main in the city is more than 6,500 kilometres. 150 kilometres of new pipes is added every year.

There are 12 later-connected water reservoirs around Moscow. They accumulate water from the floods and rains each spring and later gradually release it back to the Moskva River. Besides, a 120-kilometre canal links the Moskva with the Volga which also gives part of the water to Moscow.

The Moskva has a 75-kilometre stretch flowing across the city. On the Moskva embankments, one can often see anglers who are quite happy with their catch, and there are sea gulls and ducks, which also find the water in the river pure enough.

In order to combat pollution of the river with raw water and melting snow in the newly built residential estates, the dirty water from these places is diverted into the purification plants through a sewage system. Besides, housing estates are separated from the river by means of water protection green belts of trees up to three hundred metres wide. In those parts of Moscow which are built over, this prob-

lem has not been solved completely. In such places, it is planned to create water diversion channels at a depth of eight metres beneath the surface.

Moscow drains into the river up to six million cubic metres of water every day. Most of this sewage goes to three Moscow aeration plants which clean 5,300,000 cubic metres a day. This makes the water which the Moskva discharges into the Ona River quite clean.



Muscovites and their guests say that the water in Moscow tastes nice.

TRAINS PICKING UP SPEEDS

Trains are now running faster on the eastern section of the Baikal-Amur Railway due to a recently assembled automatic blocking system, which has increased by 150 per cent the handling capacity of the stations and release dozens of switchmen.

The trains are carrying coal, timber and construction materials as far as the Pacific, and work is drawing to a close on the three hundred kilometre Urgal-Postyshevo stretch.

Work will also be over soon on electric substations in villages along the railway, and permanent communication lines are being built.

500,000,000 CU M OF GAS DAILY

Tyumen gas workers recently produced 500,000,000 cu m of gas in one day for the first time ever.

They took 15 years to reach this level, placing in full operation the Medvezhyo deposit and six installations for comprehensive preparation of gas at the Urengoi, which account for nearly half the fuel produced in the region. A large network of trunk pipelines has been built, and gas workers' towns of Nadyn and Novy Urengoi have sprung up close to the Arctic Circle.

Continued development of the major Urengoi deposit and putting into operation of the Yamburgsky gas field will help fulfil the second part of the programme twice as fast—in less than five years.

think that it's precisely on this planet that people must learn about ways to communicate with qualitatively different communities. Cyberneticists, he says, have been seeking to establish a common language with dolphins, and several researchers studying the animals suggested that it is not people who study them but otherwise. The animals are another exciting species to study as they have features found in human civilization: the agriculture, construction, and the army. Unlike dolphins only shun contact with the humans, Kazantsev stresses, and we have not made too much headway with the dolphins either. Though I might sound too pessimistic, he argues, one has to admit that it might well be that an coming into contact with and creating from outer space could lead to understand each other.

START CHANGING THE WORLD WITH YOURSELF

Writing in the THEATRE magazine of his idea of the modern literary hero, Armenian writer Vardgas Petrosyan takes the example of the great 10th century poet Grigor Narekatsi and his "The Book of Sorrows". The book is basically a dialogue between God and a man who accepted all the sins there are in the world believing himself to be a capital sinner. I guess the prominence Narekatsi gives to the calling of gull and responsibility—personal guilt and personal responsibility—Petrosyan points out, is also very topical today. Our heroes surely lack this sense of guilt, Petrosyan goes on to stress. They are fighting shortcomings, died-in-the-wood individuals, chiefs and subordinates, natural calamities, and leave themselves alone. Let me quote very appropriate lines from our contemporary poetess Alina Markaryan: "Everyone wants to change the world, but none wants to start with oneself". Grigor Narekatsi, for one, wrote as far back as a thousand years ago that to start changing oneself was the most correct course.

The strong suffer, Petrosyan stresses, while the weak while, never knowing suffering by keeping themselves out of situations that might threaten them with real suffering. There are persons in contemporary Armenian literature who do not suffer but like to appear as sufferers while what is needed is not a pose but a stand.

Someone once very aptly said that World War III would start when everyone were convinced of its inevitability—hence the need for the literary hero with optimistic views.

The assertion of good is not a Sunday walk, Petrosyan argues, but a dramatic and sometimes tragic process which requires a positive deed.

TV OFFERS AN EDUCATION TO SUITE ALL TASTES

It is no secret that many schoolchildren in this country spend nearly all their spare time glued to the television screen, writes UCHITELSKAYA GAZETA. Some watch everything indiscriminately for hours, while others are constantly flipping switches looking for something interesting. In view of this it is a welcome development that they have more and more often watch a special educational programme where every teenager is free to choose the subject which he likes best. The speakers in the programmes are well-known scientists, scholars and literary critics who take time out to lead the youngsters, mostly young, into the world of big culture. They do one thing in common with literature teachers who far years serve as intermediaries between the children and the world of spiritual culture. Each teacher is free to decide whether to accept this help or not. Nevertheless, the newspaper writes, one should not be either indifferent or lax about these programmes, as forming a literary and aesthetic cycle, they are an inextinguishable fountain of one's own knowledge.

Besides, the teachers have something to learn from the speakers in the programmes—how to influence the minds, the feelings and the experience of others, and how to conduct a lesson which could have a tremendous impact without resorting to didactic intonations. They also learn how to give and to share knowledge. They teach how to be responsible, and not to say empty, boring words which do not mean anything. They teach how to prove a thing, and to the writer for everyone to follow it will come because it is interesting. In a word, they teach to love life and to love what you are doing. Their advice is worth following.

Places to visit



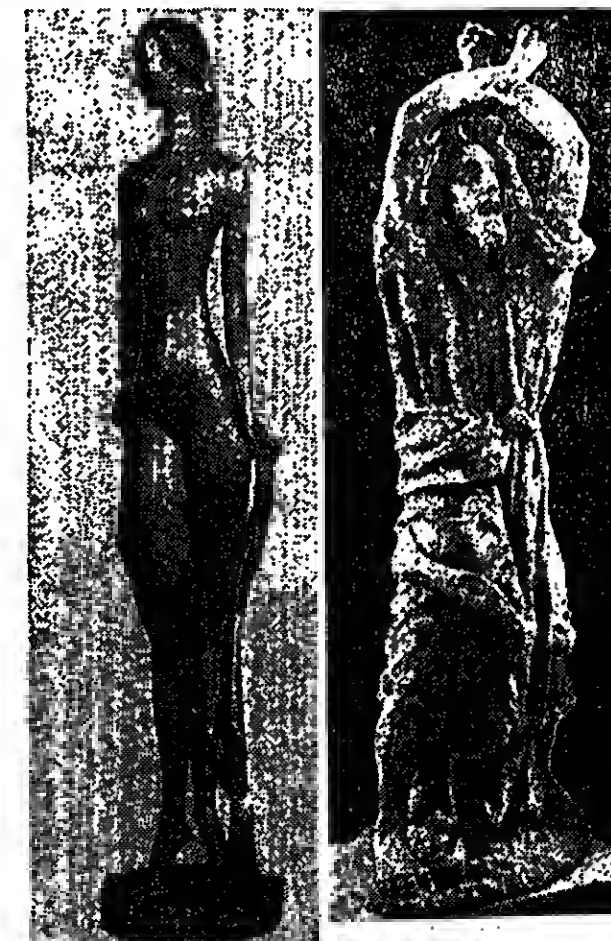
"Self-Portrait".

A sculptor's studio

Maxim Gorky once dubbed Soviet sculptor Sergei Konev (1874-1971) the Phidias of the 20th century.

Konev started out working in bronze, plaster and marble, later he turned to wood, to become his favourite material, from which he made original furniture or sculptures of figures such as the "Woodman" or "She-Swan", previously only existing in applied art. The material dictated the form and nature of Konev's works: his "Paganini" is a fitful and nervous man, while his angry and frightening plaster of Paris "Prophet", made in 1928, was transformed into the great and wise "Prophet", which the sculptor carved from wood at the end of his career. The objects, dating from various periods, now on view at the sculptor's museum-fall provide extensive insights into Konev's artistic searchings.

The museum is open daily, except Mondays and Tuesdays, from 11 a.m. to 7 p.m., at 28 Tverskoi Boulevard.



"The Dancer".

"The Prophet". Photos by Ilya Grzhebovsky

LIFE OF ABORIGINES

Life expectancy of the minority peoples living in the cold tundra in the east of the USSR has doubled during the 60 years.

Before the revolution of 1917 Evenks and Yakuts lived as nomads. There was not a single school or hospital.

Though reindeer breeding and hunting are still the principal occupation of these people in the Far East, their living conditions have changed fundamentally.

Villages sprang up in the area, large reindeer breeding and fishing cooperatives were

set up and industrial enterprises were opened. Russians, Ukrainians, and Byelorussians help the former nomads to develop the wealth of the north.

Most reindeer herders and hunters live in villages with all conveniences. Mail is delivered daily, by planes or helicopters. There are about 2,000 copies of newspapers and magazines per 1,000 of the population. Village medical centres and district hospitals care for the sick. Infectious diseases, which used to wipe out entire families, have been liquidated.

Science and technology

'SUNNY' CAFE

The builders at first were surprised when they saw the blueprints for the youth cafe, now being built in the Aravan housing project of the Armenian capital—it lacked hot water and heating systems. But this was not an error of the designers. The cafe, seating 70, was designed by specialists from the Armenian Research Institute of Construction and Architecture. It will be the first in the republic to use solar energy to heat water and for heating.

The stream of air, heated to 80-100°C in the helio-receiver placed on the roof, is channelled into the panels of the ceiling. The air passing through a special device heats the water. An electric heater is installed to provide energy in overcast days and at night.

The Aravan Palace which borders with Yerevan in the

north was chosen as the site of the cafe on purpose. It has up to 320 clear sunny days a year.

RIDDLE OF 'HEAT BLASTS'

Soviet scientists have registered sharp and sudden fluctuations in the stratosphere over the earth's polar zones. According to radio-probes, the temperature at an altitude of 50 km over the Arctic and the Antarctic can increase by 40°C in several hours.

The sources of such "blasts" are farmed, as a rule, over the geomagnetic regions and the migration over huge distances irrespective of the weather conditions.

The explanation offered by Leningrad aerogeologists for this phenomenon (interaction of the corpuscular solar radiation with the earth's magnetic field at the border of open space) is interesting not only from the scientific, but practical point of view as well. Such phenomena are reliable harbingers of magnetic storms.

WINTER RESORT ON THE BALTIC COAST

Tens of thousands of farmers from Lithuania will be able to spend their winter holidays in a new rest home called Linas (flax) built on the Baltic Sea coast.

The Linas complex is part of the resort of Vanagupis which is

planned as a satellite town for the city of Palanga. The new resort will be open round the year. According to the master plan for Greater Palanga, a quarter of a million people will be able to spend their holidays in Vanagupis every year.

ROBOTS RAISE PRODUCTIVITY

Seven thousand robots and manipulators of various types were manufactured in the Soviet Union during the tenth five-year plan (1976-1980).

Forty-fifty thousand robots are to be produced during the current five-year plan (1981-1985). As a result, labour efficiency will be in-

creased fifty to a hundred per cent and 100,000-120,000 people will be released for other jobs.

Robots are introduced into industry in two ways: either by rearranging and adapting the existing equipment to robotic systems or by developing new fully automated production units.

240-CENTURY-OLD FIND

This year, an archaeological expedition, working in the north Angara area to Siberia, found on the banks of the Novaya River beautiful figurines of a mammoth and a rhinoceros made of tusk more than 240 centuries ago. This find once

more testifies to the high level of culture of the old people inhabited Siberia. In the Paleolithic age they employed various items for labour in their everyday life. Of particular interest are the small furnaces for smelting metals found on the spot.

Trout lives near the capital

A complex of ponds has been dug on the Skhodnia River near Moscow to breed trout brought from the Caucasus. The trout feeds nice in the Skhodnia water. The Skhodnia fish farm sells over 25 thousand tonnes of trout a year.

The trout ponds. Trout fry produced from trout eggs hatched at the incubation division of the farm.



VIEWPOINT

THE CAR AND NATURE



Valery ROMANOV, Vice-Chairman of the USSR Commission for the UN Environment Programme (UNEP)

On October 6, in Moscow, a UNEP/WHO International Seminar on Air Pollution from Motorvehicles will start its work. This is the second of a series of seminars planned on this topic to be held under the auspices of UNEP in cooperation with the World Health Organization. All arrangements for the seminar have been entrusted to the USSR Commission for UNEP.

The seminar will be attended by people representing administrative, business, and scientific communities from the countries of Europe, Asia and Africa, together with consultants and observers from a number of specialized international governmental organizations coming under the United Nations umbrella, for instance, the Economic Commission for Europe, the Economic Commission for Africa, the World Health Organization, and the International Labour Organization, as well as by observers from the CMEA and from several non-governmental organizations.

During the space of a week, experts in the design, manufacture and maintenance of cars, in health care and communal hygiene will discuss a number of problems arising from monitoring the levels of toxicity from exhaust gas and from the smothering of transport noise as well as problems involved in the economical use of fuel and in road safety. Some of the negative effects of automobilization on human health, particularly in cities and areas of major population, will also be examined.

The delegates will also acquaint themselves with the way public transport is organized in the USSR. They will visit car plants, in particular those producing vehicles powered by gas and electricity. They will be informed of the annual inspection procedures for all forms of transport and about modern Soviet methods of checking-up on a vehicle's technical performance, and on the amount of pollution and noise it emits.

I would like to draw attention to the fact that this is not the first time that such a seminar has been held in the Soviet Union. Within the framework of cooperation between UNEP and the Soviet Union, and in cooperation with the USSR Commission for UNEP, more than 20 international projects are at present being carried out in very diverse branches of industry, in agriculture and health care. Among these are courses being run in the USSR for specialists from developing countries, the holding of international conferences and symposia, the exchange of scientific papers, contacts between representatives from different countries, mutual assistance and collaboration in the peaceful solution of a problem common to the whole world: the protection of the environment for the present and future generations.

ENTERTAINMENT

Theatre, Cinema and TV Stars

ANASTASIYA VERTINSKAYA



It would have been strange if Anastasiya Vertinskaya had not become an actress, for her father, Alexander Vertinsky, was a famous chansonnier who started his stage career back in 1915. Each song he sang was, in effect, a show of his own, with Vertinsky combining the talents of author, director and performer. His extraordinary artistry and unique individuality made Vertinsky into a public idol. His concerts, both at home and abroad, were greeted by resounding success. Anastasiya's mother was an artist who, from time to time, also appeared in films. She used to be invited to play the parts of a sorceress or other mythological beings in movies having a fairy-tale motif. This half-Georgian, half-Chinese woman had such an exotic beauty that all other parts were out of the question for her. Vertinskaya was already getting on in years when be-

came the father of two beautiful daughters—one of his most popular songs is called "Daughters". Both inherited their father's artistry and, in slightly moderated form, their mother's beauty. Both became actresses. Anastasiya, the younger daughter, also began her film career in movies with a fabulous nature. While still a schoolgirl, she played the male part in the film version of Alexander Gria's romantic story about tall, thin love "The Crimson Sails" and in the adventure film based on the fantastic story by Alexander Belyayev "The Amphibian". Both movies bore witness to the unusual beauty of the young debutante, who still, however, had to learn the art of acting. On leaving school, Anastasiya entered the Shchukin Theatre School. The actress' first success came with her brilliant performance of the classical role of Ophelia in Grigory Kozintsev's "Hamlet", a film which was shown on screens all over the world. In this movie, Anastasiya showed herself to be a worthy partner to an actor of the stature of Leonid Smekhin. Critics remarked on her nimble transparent features, reminiscent of Botticelli's frescoes. It was hardly surprising that after this, Anastasiya was flooded with offers, each one more exciting than the last. She chose "War and Peace" and "Anna Karenina", the classics by Leo Tolstoy. Though her rather elegant eyes didn't exactly correspond to the features of the Russian aristocracy at the last century, even the most fastidious Tolstoy connoisseurs admitted that she gave a very convincing performance as the charming young Princess Anna and as the naive and sincere Kitty. In recent years, Vertinskaya has played out a new contemporary role. Not one, however, became a landmark, perhaps because by this time the actress had become seriously attracted by the theatre. On the stage of the popular Sovremennik Theatre and, today, at the well-known Moscow Art Theatre, Anastasiya has got down to her serious work. Her repertoire now includes Chekhov, Molière and Shakespeare. Anastasiya Vertinskaya is still young. It could be that she will decide to return to the cinema. In any case, the actress' many admirers will not lose this hope.

Tatyana SAVITSKAYA

What premieres does the new season hold in store for our capital's music-lovers?

The Moscow Chamber Musical Theatre is concentrating on the works of Khomikov, "The Overcoat" and "The Carriage" are already in the theatre's repertoire, and a new production will be the opera "The Wedding" (based on a Chekhov story), also by Khomikov. In November there will be an evening devoted to the memory of Mussorgsky when music-lovers will be able to hear "The Marriage" (based on Gogol's play), in Rozdestvensky's orchestration, and a vocal cycle by this great Russian composer. Senior students from the music department of GITIS (State Lushchinsky Institute of Dramatic Art) are to take part in a production of Brecht &

Wall's opera-ballet "The Seven Deadly Sins". The Stanislavsky and Nemirovich-Danchenko Musical Theatre has prepared a broad-ranging repertoire for the new season. The theatre's opera company is working on a production of one of the masterpieces of Russian classical music, Rimsky-Korsakov's "May Night". It will be produced by Shoroyev. Visitors in the theatre in the New Year will be able to hear Strauss' opera "The Gypsy Baron" in a production by the well-known artist Kandakov. Murdov, a choreographer from Estonia, is to work with the theatre's ballet company on one-act productions, based on Stravinsky's music for "Orpheus" and "The Firebird".

On a Chekhov theme

Antosha Chekhonin was how the great Russian writer, A. P. Chekhov, used to sign his early stories. Moscow Musical Theatre has recently put on a new show called "Chekhonin in the Hamletage", which is described in the programme as follows: a production in two parts with operetta, farces, and public merry-making compiled by Levitin from Chekhov's motifs. The following are among the stories by the

writer on which the show is based: "The Entrepreneur Under the Stars", "The Mask", "The Woman Without Prejudices", "A Living Chronology", "The Costly Dog", "The Cure for Hard-Drinking", "The Choir Singer" and "The Comic". Action mainly takes place before the Revolution of 1917 in the Hamletage Garden, the present location of the Musical Theatre.



A scene from the play, "Chekhonin in the Hamletage". Photo by Ilya Gzhibovsky

BUSINESS

FOR COLOMBIA'S ECONOMY

Trade between Colombia and CMEA countries has increased by 15 times during the last 20 years. The partners concluded about 30 agreements and treaties and created favourable conditions for further strengthening of mutually beneficial ties.

Cooperation between Colombia and the Soviet Union is continuously expanding, with the USSR selling cars, medicines, machine tools and electronic equipment to that country. The USSR renders technical help to Colombia in designing

and building of the country's largest hydrocomplex. Also, which will facilitate industrialization of the less developed areas of the country and will aid to utilize hundreds of thousands of fertile soil.

KHARKOV'S TURBINES TO ARGENTINA

The last turbine for the Argentinian hydrostation Salto Grande has been assembled and tested in Kharkov, the Ukraine. The power capacity of the turbine, like other thirteen delivered before, is 130 thousand kW. Tests of such turbines, which were carried out in the USSR and abroad, have shown the reliability of all their units and the turbines were highly praised by the customers.

Licences for export

Not long ago Technomach, an association specializing in the sale of Soviet licences to businesses in West Germany and other countries, and in the buying of licences for the USSR, began commercial operation in the city of East. Recent Soviet licences the firm has sold in the FRG include a method for the dry processing of coal purchased by Thyssen and a manufacturing technique for the unique AK-3 civil combine bought by Ruhrkohle.

In the past decade, West German firms have purchased many Soviet licences, including one for the production of super-strong cutters to machine hard grades of steel, and another for strong non-magnetic alloys. Soviet welding technology and other technological processes are also used widely by West German companies.

Intourist news FRIENDSHIP TRAIN

A Friendship Train from Helsinki bringing more than 400 Finnish tourists to Moscow was given a triumphal welcome to the Leningradsky terminal of the capital. Those on board the train included statesmen, businessmen, artists, members of the Finland-USSR Friendship Society, journalists, industrial and office workers. They were off travelling with vouchers issued by the Lomomokko Travel Agency.

This year, Lomomokko and Intourist celebrate twenty-five years of cooperation. It was a quarter of a century ago that the USSR and Finland began on active exchange in tourists and Lomomokko decided to celebrate the anniversary by organizing the Friendship Train.



On a railway platform to Moscow.

Photo by Mikhail Kukhtarev

Contacts and contracts

© The Chairmen of the Central Cooperative Unions of socialist countries had a regular meeting in Ulan-Bator, the capital of Mongolia, where they discussed the ways for further expansion of cooperation between the unions.

© Delegates of more than 20 countries, including the USSR, have taken part in the international conference on powder industry in Dresden, the GDR.

Philately

PEACE FUND DEDICATED

A picture envelope with an original stamp has been put into circulation to commemorate the 20th anniversary of the Soviet Peace Fund. Since its very first days, the fund was donated by millions of Soviet people to finance important international actions for peace and international security. The stamp carries the fund emblem. The artist is Harman Kohnen. The envelope costs 4 kopeks. The printing is offset.

TWENTY YEARS' EXPERIENCE OF THE WORLD MARKET

V/O VNESHPOSYLTORG

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COOPERATION ON A LARGER SCALE

The Imperial Chemical Industries is one of the largest British companies and one of the five leading corporations in the Western world. It produces chemicals, artificial fibers, dyes, medicines, and insecticides. The firm has great expectations of the prospects for business ties with the Soviet foreign trade association, says Ralph French, a director from the firm's exports division. The ICI set up contacts with your country a long time ago, and it appreciates these links. With our participation, the USSR has already built six factories. We, in turn, buy Soviet petrochemicals. However, I think that this is not enough. The cooperation

with the Soviet Union with its highly developed industries could be on a larger scale and on a longer-term basis. One should not think only about today's or even tomorrow's needs. The political situation is volatile, and the mutual interest in the Soviet Union and Britain to economic exchange is a long-term factor. Trade should not depend on the swings of the political pendulum — such is the view of the ICI. That is why the ICI has recently opened permanent office in Moscow. In November 1980, a general agreement was signed for the ICI with Soviet foreign trade firms over mutual deliveries of chemical goods.

On all pages only ballet

A new magazine, totally devoted to ballet, is to be published from the autumn of this year.

Below Prof. Raisa Struchkova, chief editor of "Soviet Ballet", gives her views on the content and specific characteristics of the new magazine.

"Soviet Ballet" is aimed at specialists. It will contain articles on the history of dance, reviews and a publicistic section. In addition to reviews by ballet critics, there will be permanent columns, for instance, on the history and theory of ballet theatre. We will make a point of com-

memorating important nonvarieties: of productions, as well as choreographers, dancers, artists and composers whose combined talents make up the ballet world. We will publish articles on the history of Soviet and foreign ballet, bibliographic materials and information on new publications. We will also carry pieces on new productions, guest performances, individual dancers and choreographers. Photos will occupy 30-40 per cent of our space. Editorial board includes many famous names of the ballet world.

FACTS and EVENTS

Exhibition "Slovak Paintings of the 20th Century" are now on view in the Rastrelli Gallery of Leningrad's Hermitage Museum. This is the first time that the work of Slovak artists has been exhibited in the USSR. On show are over 70 paintings, covering the period from 1918 to our time. Tours. The programme of the forthcoming international folklore festival, to be held in Spain, will feature an item called "Mugan Wadding", danced by the non-professional Dzhange company from Azerbaijan.



The drive for peace is the main goal in life and art of Willy Sitt, President of the GDR Artists Union, whose works are currently on show at the Exhibition Hall of the Central Artists House in Moscow. On display are over 400 paintings and drawings. ● "An Embroiderer". ● "My Parents".



WHAT'S ON?

October 3-5

THEATRES

Kremlin Palace of Congresses (Kremlin). Bolshoi Theatre performances: 3 — Puccini, "Madama Butterfly" (opera). 4 — Double-bill: Minkus, "Shadows"; "Divertissement" (ballet). 5 — Melikov, "Love Legend" (ballet).

Bolshoi Theatre (Sverdlov Sq.). Guest performances of the National Opera and Ballet Theatre from Sofia (Bulgaria). 3 — Islov, "Khan Krum-Yuvig" (opera). 4 — Rosini, "The Italian Lady in Algeria" (opera).

Stanislavsky and Nemirovich-Danchenko Musical Theatre (17 Pushkinskaya St.). 3 — Rosini, "The Barber of Seville" (opera). 4 (mat.) — Morozov, "Doctor Doolittle" (ballet). 4 (eve) — Tchiukovskiy, "Eugene Onegin" (opera).

Operetta Theatre (6 Pushkinskaya St.). 3 (mat.) — Fellman, "An Old Comedy"; 3 (eve) — Milyutin, "Girls to a Flurry". 4 (mat., all) — Double-bill: Casagrande, "Pinocchio's Adventures"; Khramov, "Kida

from Our Backyard" (one-act ballet); 4 (eve) — Fellman, "Let the Guller play"; 5 — Lohar, "The Merry Widow". Chamber Musical Theatre (71 Leningradsky Prospekt). 3 — Brillen, "Let's Make an Opera". Roman Gypsy Theatre (32/2 Leningradsky Prospekt). 3 (mat.) — Rom-Labadav, "Gypsy on the Road"; 4 (mat.) — "The Gypsy" (after Kallistratov short novel); 4 (eve) — Khramov, "The Brothers"; 5 — Khramov, "Cherry Blossom". Central Puppet Theatre (1a Sedovaya-Semovskaya St.). 3 — "An Unusual Concert"; 4 — "This is the Central Puppet Theatre Broadcasting"; 5 — Shioh, "Divine Comedy".

FILMS

The Mystery of the Notebook (Mosfilm). About Major Samarin and his encounters with handbills. Cinema: "Zvyozdny" (14 Prospekt Vernadskogo). Metro Prospekt Vernadskogo.

Week of the GDR Films Cinema: "Zaryadye" (1 Moskovskaya Embankment). Metro Prospekt Vernadskogo.

EXHIBITIONS

Central Artists House (14/10 Krymskaya Embankment). Paintings and graphic art works by Willy Sitt, one of the leading artists in the GDR. Daily, except Mondays, from 11 a.m. to 7 p.m. Metro Park Kultury. Trolleybuses 8, 10.

Exhibition Hall, RSFSR Artists Union (46b Gorky St.). "Moscow — History and the Present of the Ancient Capital" — an exhibition by the artist Borisov. Daily, except Mondays, from 11 a.m. to 7 p.m. On weekends from noon to 5 p.m. Metro Mayakovskaya. Trolleybuses 1, 12, 20.

CONCERT HALLS

Central Concert Hall (1 Moskovskaya Embankment). 3, 4, 5 — Caravall Variety Orchestra (France).

Variety Theatre (20/2 Berninskaya Embankment). 3, 4, 5 — V. Shalovsky's music. Lenin Central Stadium. Small Arena. (Luzhniki). 3, 4, 5 — "Ice Kaleidoscope", performed by Moscow State Ballet on ice. Sergei Chetverukhin, the well-

known figure skater, former world champion, takes place in the programme.

SPORTS

ICE HOCKEY Palace of Sports. Lenin Central Stadium. 4 — Central Army Club v Traktor 5 p.m. CAC was at the top in the last USSR championship (for the 24th time), Traktor was only fourth.

GRASS HOCKEY Dynamo Stadium. Small Field. 4 — USSR women's championship. Noon, 1.30 p.m., 3 p.m. Among the six teams competing for the title are the best clubs from Moscow, Baku, Alma-Ata, Gorky, Andkha and the Moscow Region.

RACING Hippodrome (22 Begovaya St.). 4 — Reclot and Trotting. 1 p.m.

WEATHER

October 3-5 Moscow, city and region, warm and dry with air temperature of 18-24°C during the day. Wind 8-10 m/s. Local rain is possible at the end of the period.